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ON FIRE IN MIDOCEAN.

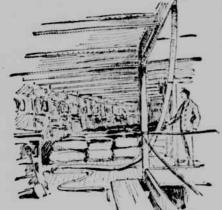
PERHOUS EXPERIENCE OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN STEAMER GELLERT.

6PONTANEOUS COMBUSTION CAUSES A BLAZE IN HER CARGO-ENGINES STOPPED TO PREVENT A DRAUGHT-PASSENGERS AND CREW WORKED HARD TO SAVE THE SHIP AND WERE SUCCESSFUL-THE VESSEL'S SIDES GLOWED

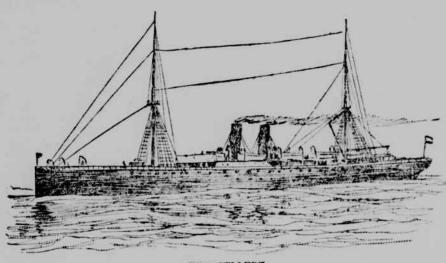
WITH HEAT. The Hamburg-American steamship Gellert, which arived here yesterday from Hamburg with 275 passengers on board, had a thrilling experience with a fire in midocean, which for two days resisted all attempts to extinguish it. It was midnight on Sunday last when the fire was discovered. One of the watch on deck, white with terror, ran upon the bridge, and told Sec-

ond Officer Brunswig, who was in charge, that smoke was coming up the after ventilators. Captain Kaempff was instantly called, and took charge of the vessel. By his directions, all the people on board were quietly roused by the po panie, no wild terror or despair, but the ex-

evolved great heat. Near it were bales of feathers, boxes of starch, and quantities of toys, all dry as tinder. The fire was the natural result. After it was distinguished the voyage was without incidents of interest. When the Geliert reached her pier, the passengers were so



the people on board were quietly roused by the stewards and told to go on deck. They did not need to be asked twice. From the hatchways, fore and aft, the passengers swarmed up, some half clad, some in their night robes. There was half clad, some in their night robes, there was half clad, some in their night robes, there was half clad, some in their night robes. There was half clad, some in their night robes. passengers. She was built in 1874 by Stevens



citement was great, especially among the steer-age passengers. These clustered around the boats and life-rafts, and refused to leave them. To allay their fears by a show of coolness the stewards hastened to the galley, and soon steaming cups of coffee were being passed around-a welcome stimulant to the half-awak-

ATTEMPTS TO SHUT OUT AIR. Meanwhile, under Captain Kaempff's direc tions, the ventilators which brought up the tellgale smoke were tightly plugged, and every



CAPTAIN C. KAEMPFF

door or hatch that might carry a draught to the flames was tightly scaled. The fire was voyage only used as a baggage storeroom. Above this deck was the saloon, around and near which the first-class passengers were

Before the extent of the fire or its exact loescape into the engine-room, evidently drawn

the heat increased, and still its area spread. Then it was discovered that the side plates of Then it was discovered that the side plates of the ship were hot; so hot that they began to take on a dull red color. Captain Kaempff looked grave. The hold was rapidly becoming a gigantic furnace, likely to expand and force out its own rivets. Then the seams would open, the water rush in, and then—but this was as far as Captain Kaempff got in his re-flections. The next moment he had half the crew hard at work, hoisting water and pouring it over the plates. They must be kept cool at any cost.

it over the plates. They must be kept cool at any cost.

So the night came and passed, and another day dawned without Improvement in the situation. Clearly, something had failed; now heroic measures must be taken. All the lines of hose on the ship were connected and taken to the main hatch. One portion of the crew stood ready, while others tore the hatch from lits fastenings. Instantly the sailors dropped into the smoke and steam and heat of the hold, and turned the water on the fire. Every few moments men climbed out, smoke-begrimed, panting, exhausted, while others undauntedly took their places. All day long the fierce fight continued, until with the shades of night the fire abated, and all knew that the battle had been won. Through the night a few streams of water were kept playing on the smouldering cargo to prevent it again becoming dangerous, while the rest of the crew and passengers took their much-needed rest.

Some of the Cargo Thrown overboard.

SOME OF THE CARGO THROWN OVERBOARD.

Early on the next morning, Wednesday, the men set to work to holst out the cargo at the seat of the fire. Some of it was still

urning. Altogether forty tons of merchandise, if unknown value, were jettisoned.

The fire had been caused by spontaneous comustion. Part of the cargo consisted of millet in ales. While it was being loaded rain was falling, and the grain became slightly damp. Then in the warm hold it germinated, and thus

WHERE THE FIRE RAGED BETWEEN DECKS

LAST CHANCE TO REGISTER.

EVERY MAN MUST HAVE HIS NAME RE-CORDED, OR LOSE HIS VOTE.

EVERY REPUBLICAN WHO HAS NOT DONE SO ALREADY SHOULD ACT TO-DAY

istered this year will have their final oppor- 6,000 office-holders in Brookiyn who are abstunity to-day, the last day of registration be- lutely the creatures of Hugh McLaughlin and fore the election. If they do not register today they cannot vote this year. It makes no difference how many years a man has lived and voted in the city, he cannot vote unless he is registered. Many votes are lost to the Republican ticket at each election because of failures to register. Republicans worthy of the name should not lose their right to vote this year, when the success of the party also means the saving of the Empire State from the discensible of the countries of the countries of the party also means the saving of the Empire State from the discensible of the countries o the saving of the Empire State from the disgrace of having a thief placed in its highest

to register on his way from his home, his work- Board.

cation could be determined, smoke began to escape into the engine-room, evidently drawn in by the draught of the furnaces. To do away with this, the engines were stopped.

The floor of the saloon deck was of iron, with a wooden covering, on which carpet was laid. In this holes were cut through which to pass lines of hose. So thick and fast came the gmoke, however, that it became evident that the unward draught would soon render the fire uncontrollable, and the openings were tightly closed again, and a halt called to await daylight. All passengers were given berths forward, but few cared to avail themselves of them. The morning dawned cold and gray, and saw the passengers straining their eyes for mome welcome sail or trail of steamer's smoke in the horizon, which might reassure their frightened hearts. But none was in sight.

The ship's Side redhot.

Then it was discovered that the fire was eating its way forward, and the temperature of the saloon was becoming rapidly higher. At any moment the deck beams might warp and give way, and the flames burst through. The saloon carpets were taken up, the passengers assisting in the work, soaked in sea water, and laid again, in the retained hope of smothering the fire. The day passed drearlly enough in continued efforts to close every crack and cranny taking air to the afterhold, but still

UNIDENTIFIED DEAD AT BATTLE CREEK.

cleared up by the Coroner this morning. He held of the baby and found that it was a huge bologna

on her trial trip this week confirms in some degree what topheavy. Sceretary Herbert is not willing to make the contents of the report is not willing to make the contents of the report public at present, but he indicates that the vessel will be accepted. The report states that on the trial trip the Machias worked well, but showed some unsteadiness. She is well built and stable, but needs a new line distribution of heavy material and considerable lightening of her spars. These changes, in the opinion of the board, will remedy the present defects.

THE BOODY BOODLE FUND.

LARGE SUMS BEING WRUNG FROM OFFICE-HOLDERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS.

BY THE POLICE-ARREST OF NEGROES

THE EXTENT OF THE FUND. The Brooklyn Ring is engaged in a death struggle with the reform elements which have united in the effort to make Charles A. Schleren Mayor, and cast from power the men who for eight years have fattened on the speils of office and retained their hold on the city by blackmail, intimidation and fraud. The same methods are being used now as in former elections. The liquor dealers are bled, the tradesmen are intimidated, and the officeholders are assessed for the funds with which to purchase the floating population, and by bribery roll up a large vote in wards where the Democrats have complete control.

the same time the police registers should be scanned for the names of poor negroes arrested on frivolous and trumped-up charges, only to be discharged when it is too late for The arrest of the negroes has been one of the most outrageous features of the Ring's methods. Last year it was carried on shamefully. The same course will be followed this year if the Republican managers are not watchful and careful to protect the rights of all the citizens.

PERSECUTION BEGUN BY THE POLICE. Already complaints are pouring in that the police are intimidating Republican tradesmen. In the Twenty-first Ward a butcher named Hoffman has a shop at Hart-st, and Tompkins-A policeman a few days ago mildly suggested that he take down a Schieren picture from his window, and it came down. A German grecer in the Third Ward declared for Schieren, and a policeman ordered him to remove his vegetables from the front of the store where he had long been accustomed to place them for the inspection of customers. Policemen have requested that pictures be taken down from Gluckner's furniture store, in Myrtle-ave., and from Lehr's barber shop, in Tompkins-ave. A few days ago the case of though the place was not open, while at the same time numerous contributors to the coffers of the Ring openly sold liquor and were un- done disturbed.

The liquor dealers are being heavily taxed in this campaign. "Boss" Coffey, of the Twelfth Ward, on Wednesday night called on the liquor dealers, of whom there are about 200 in his principality, to assemble and listen to him. Only about forty obeyed, and they received a good lecture on the delinquency of their fellows and the necessity of contributing to the Boody boodle fund. John Delmar has been sending out letters to his serfs in the Twentysecond Ward calling for aid and urging that the campaign has been expensive.

Another valuable source of boodle is the pockthe oligarchy that assembles at Kerrigan's. Of course, the law prohibits political assessments, difference how many years a man has lived and but that makes no difference. The office-hold-

must be (1) twenty-one years of age on or before Election Day; (2) a citizen, native or
naturalized; his naturalization must have occurred at least ten days before the election;
(3) an inhabitant of the State one year before
election; (4) a resident of the county for the
last four months; (5) a resident of the election
district for thirty days before election; (6) he
must not have been convicted of bribery or
pardoned and restored to the rights of a citizen;
(6) he must not have made or be interested in
any bet depending upon the result of the
election.

A citizen who moves out of his election distirict within thirty days before the election is
not entitled to vote. If he moves from one
house to another, within the same election distirict, after having been registered, he can go
to the inspectors of election again and have his
address on the books changed, and he can vote.
For the purposes of voting, no person shall be
deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in
the United States service; engaged in the navigarthe state of the current of their incomes, and
the high officials contribute in larger measure
to swell the corruption fund. The boodle is divided so that it does not all appear to comtitle bear of the current of the situation in
the high officials contribute in larger measure
to swell the corruption fund. The boodle is divided so that it does not all appear to comtitle bear of the countries the having see the revolutionists. The
last four months; (6) a resident of the election
district for thirty days before the election distiric within thirty days before the election distiric within the same election distiri

This gives some idea of the extent to which the gathering of boodle has been carried. It is raised shamelesely. The Ring thinks it only right that those who hold office by its favor should contribute to its support. It also thinks that as liquor dealers get favors by contributing they should contribute with joy, and not complain if they are annoyed when they refuse to be blackmailed. It must be confessed that they have reason to feel touchy on the subject, in view of the money spent for liquors during the Columbian celebration. The Brooklyn Democratic Club has just issued a statement of the money spent in that way. It reads as follows:

These bills for the Columbian celebration were These bills for the Columbian celebration were presented to Mayor David A. Boody for payment out of the money contributed by the poor rent-payers of this city:

 payers of this city:
 P. J. Montacue, liquors.
 \$131.00

 Clarendon Hotel, liquors.
 547.50

 James O'Connor, liquors.
 250.00

 George F. Miller, liquors.
 1,289.50
 Mayor Boody authorized the payment of each of these bills. His defence is, "I did not know what they were for."

Was it not his business to find out? If it had been his own money instead of yours, would be not have investigated those bills?

TESTING TORPEDO DEFENCE NETS.

in the trial shots. The new net is supposed to be a semi-cable one, and the English Government has a sample made on the same plan, but will await the result of the tests by our Government. as they have not facilities for so severe a test, having no submarine guns. Both American and Eritish nets are intended to stop torpedoes, and put a hole through the hull of the heaviest ironaffoat. But to-day's test was the first of
comparative tests to which the nets are to
put, at ranges from 20 to 600 feet. To-day
one vertical section was severed, and only
or two of the second were parted, while
horizontal strands were uninjured. The shot w
a good line one. The naval officers present w
much pleased with it, and predict favorable
sults for the net. put a hole through the hull of the heaviest iron-clad

LICY STONE'S BODY TO BE CREMATED.

Boston, Oct. 27.-In accordance with the excremated. After the funeral services the body was Princeton, N. J., Oct. 21.—Thomas Shields Clarke, of the Princeton class of '82, has given his collection of paintings as a loan to the Princeton Museum of Historical Arts. Eleven pictures of the collection are from the brush of Mr. Clarke, structions as to the disposal of her body.

ANOTHER SHIP BOUGHT.

EL RIO TO FOLLOW EL CID

TO BE THE PURCHASER.

BOTH VESSELS CAN BE CONVERTED INTO CRUIS-THAT THE SOUTHERN FLYERS WILL BE ARMED AND USED AGAINST ADMIRAL MELLO.

President Peixoto of Brazil, if indeed it be he who has been purchasing munitions of war evidently does not intend to let his success rest on half measures. Last night it leaked out that El Rio, sister ship to El Cid, had The work of assessment and intimidation has been sold to the same people who bought the already begun. By election day traces of last-named vessel. It is true that this rumor bribery may confidently be looked for, and at could not be positively confirmed, but there is little doubt of its truth. El Rio is in every apparent particular similar to El Cid, and can be altered into an exceedingly fast and efficient warship. She has never made as fast a passage from New-Orleans as El Cid, but is believed to be equal to her in speed. Each vessel is of 4,500 tons register, built of steel, with a length of 406 feet over all, and a beam of forty-eight feet. Their coal capacity is 1,000 tons, and consumption about sixty tons a day, during which time they will run about 400 Their machinery was designed by Horace Lee, a naval constructor, who incorporated into it many features peculiar to war-

El Rio is not now in this city. She is on her way here from New-Orleans, however, and will

arrive next Tuesday. An extra large force of men was busy all day o'clock last night the work was finished. Before that hour, however, she had been turned the wharf, but sent their orders to the captain. In accordance with these instructions, the third officer, one quarter-master and three sailors were discharged. The rest were retained until a Republican liquor dealer was noted who was to-day, in order that they might clean out the arrested while cleaning up his shop on Sunday. ship. The captain, the first and second officers, the other two quarter-masters, and six more sailors will leave to-day as soon as this work is

The purchase of El Rio makes it practically certain that Peixoto is the purchaser of El Cid and of the arms contracted for recently. Admiral Mello could not buy ships in this way with the least hope of being able to use then although he might obtain arms in some secret manner. As a matter of course, none of the firms here connected with the matter will say anything about it. Although there is no doubt that Flint & Co. are the purchasing agents, the firm refuses to acknowledge it. To all reporters who applied to Charles R. Flint for information yesterday, he handed the following typewritten reply:

quantity of small actus and amount, a, and in-clude two 55-sainders on 3-pounder, twenty 6-pounders, two 14-pounders, twenty 1-pounders and eighteen torpedo tubes, together with 100 rounds each for the big guns and 1,840 for the small ones, and a number of torpedoes. There are guns enough in the list to arm both El Cid and El Rio. None of them are especially heavy, but this is probably due to the fact that large and Ei Rio. None of them are especially heavy, but this is probably due to the fact that large guns, even feinch rifles, for instance, are ex-ceedingly difficult to obtain, while rapid fire annon a e not at all scarce, Both spected by the United States

WILL THE GOVERNMENT INTERFERE!

A BIG BLAZE IN PITTSBUEG.

SEVERAL PERSONS HURT AND PROPERTY WORT A MILLION DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Pittsburg, Oct. 27.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon the entire department of the city was stories or ninety feet high. Edward Spies, an em-ploye, discovered the fire and gave the alarm. He was working on the fourth floor. He made his escape badly burned. He crept out upon the nar-row sill and dropping down, hung by his hands until rescued by the laddermen. His hands, arms and face were rossed. It was scarcely five minutes after the discovery of the fire until the great structure was ablaze on every floor.

A soaking rainfall aided greatly in preventing the spread of the fire, which at several times threatened destruction to the many valuable propthe spread of the fire, which at several times threatened destruction to the many valuable properties in the vicinity. At 2 o'clock the occupants of surrounding buildings were told to move out. Hetween Mulberry Alley and Penn-ave., on the southeast side of the burning building, were a cheap class of tenemenus, crowded to suffocation with Polish Jews and Slavs, who were thrown into a panie. Fifteen minutes later the side of the building fell with a terrible crash, burying a long row of the tenements just vacated. Flames burst from the buried dwellings, adding danger to the surrounding property. At 230 o'clock the four upper stories of the Thirteenth-st, wall fell outward, burying the street to the depth of ten feet, and crushing the bouse of John Glein, on the opposite shile of the street. On the ground floor of the warehouse, were five loaded freight cars. Just before the crush they were drawn, all burning, to a place of safety. Of all the hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property stored in the building, these five carloads were all that was saved. The larke varehouses of the Haveier Storage Company caught fire several times, but were not seriously damaged. The rear of a number of Penn-ave buildings were severely scorched. The most serious damage was to Hiber's drug store, which, with its contents, was almost destroyed, A number of narrow oscapes were made by employes in the storage building. They were T. J. Hellman, who dropped from a third-floor window to the alley, his injuries are fatal. Martin Griinsh, badiy burned, hung from a window until rescuel by the firemen; Edward Sples was burned about head, hands and arms; may not recover. William Cox was rescuel from third foor by firemen, badiy burned. William Smith was burned about the face and bedy. Frank McCann. of Engine Company No. 7, was struck by falling walls, and his legs were fracture!

No. 7, was struck by failing walls, and were fractured.

President William Scott stated to-night that the loss to the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company and the Pittsburg Storage Company will reach almost \$1,000,000. He could give no estimate of the amount of insurance, as the papers were all locked in the safe, in the midst of the flames. The storage apartments, he stated, were filled with all kinds of goods. These goods are owned by probably several hundred different people, and are mostly insured by the owners, as well as by the storage company.

SYSTEMATIC PERSECUTION OF DELINQUENTS PRESIDENT PEIXOTO OF BRAZIL BELIEVED SHOOTING HERSELF THROUGH THE HEART WITH HER FATHER'S PISTOL-APPARENTLY

GENERAL COMMITS SUICIDE.

IN GOOD HEALTH AND SPIRITS JUST BEFORE THE DEED.

Washington, Oct. 27.-The death by her own hand of Miss Daisy Garland, only daughter of ex-Attorney-General A. H. Garland, shocked all Washington to-day. This morning she went down to breakfast, apparently in her accustomed health and spirits. She devoted part of the morning to arranging details for a theatre party, but when called for luncheon, about noon, she was found dead in her room, shot through the heart by her father's pistol, fired by her own hand. The body was still warm, but no one had heard the shot fired. Mr. Garland had gone to his law office immediately after breakfast, and first heard of his daugh-

ter's tragic death by telephone. This afternoon the coroner viewed the body,

but did not consider an inquest necessary. Attractive in appearance and manners in a marked degree, the young woman was well known and popular here. She lived with her father and brothers in the handsome house of Mr. Garland, which he has recently purchased, in Rhode Island-ave. On August 10 she mysteriously disappeared from home, and after three days, during which no news had been received of her, the police were requested to join in the search. This description was then sent out from Police Headquarters:

"Look out for Miss Daisy Garland, aged twenty-three, tall, stout, dark eyes and hair. Wore a dark dress and several diamonds. Car-ried a small satchel when last seen. She is a daughter of ex-Attorney-General Garland. Notify 915 Rhode Island-ave."

915 Rhode Island-ave.

Soon afterward it was learned that the young woman was in Baltimore, and Representative yesterday unloading El Cid, and preparing John R. Fellows, an old-time Arkansas friend her for delivery to her new masters. At 7 of her father, went to that city, accompanied by her brother, and brought her back. The explanation then given was that she had left over to her purchasers, who did not appear at word with a friend that she intended to visit

Baltimore, and by some means this message failed of delivery.

Her brother made public a statement at the time that he went to Baltimore with Colonel Fellows, to the address given (which was that of a Catholic family in Madison-ave.), and there found his sister, who would have returned in a day or two anyway. He added: "She was the way that we should come. in a day or two anyway. He added: "She thought it was strange that we should come for her, and when she reached home and found a number of people waiting for us in the house and learned the publicity that had been given and learned the publicity that had been given to her absence and the alarm it had created, she was prostrated, and we thought that we would have to call in a physician. If the message she sent to us had been delivered there would have been no trouble. The report that my sister had gone into a convent arose, probably, from the fact that she had talked lately of joining the Catholic Church, which she will probably do shortly. I have a brother who is a member of that Church, and there is no objection to her joining it if she wishes."

Miss Garland, it is asserted, has repeatedly referred to this episode, and said that she supposed her friends would want some explanation.

FICTIM OF A MADDENED WOMAN.

A MAN SHOT DOWN IN A CROWDED STREET IN OMAHA-HIS SLAYER TRIES TO KILL HERSELF.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 27 .- The climax of a scandal in high life was reached last night, when Mrs. Ella Rudiger, a handsome woman, wa ked up to Henry J. Reiser on a busy thoroughfare of South Omaha fired a bullet through his brain and followed the murder with an effort at self-destruction. The victim of the tragedy was a well-known young single man and a member of popular Omaha clubs. He was connected with the management of John Cudaby's packing interests in Omaha. Mrs. Ella Rudiger is the wife of a well-known Omaha resident, a heavy callbre revolver started the hundreds of people passing the corner of Twenty-fourth and

THE OPERATION ON CAPTAIN ADAMS.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE G. A. R.

Boston, Oct. 27.-Insurance Commissioner Major George S. Merrill has just arrived from Chicago, being the first direct courier from the bedside of Captain "Jack" Adams, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Mr. Merrill said Captain Adams that he happened to be caught away from home this time, for he got heroic treatment, which he has not had before. I had just to grab work quick. It proved the happlest thing in the world, too, that I captured the one I did. He was a young man, Dr. Taliman, but he diagnosed the case right off correctly, and knew exactly what to do. Then when it became necessary to operate he called in Dr. Fenger, who is one of the experts of the country. When the captain was taken down at Lynn they simply made an incision to let the bottom, and they took out bits of bone which they said had been slowly decomposing for fifteen or twenty years, the wonder being that the captain had not died of blood poisoning years ago. It has always been supposed, from what the former surhim, but the doctors in Chicago could find no bul-

DROPPED DEAD IN COURT.

THE LIFE OF THE DEPUTY TREASURER OF QUEENS COUNTY ENDS WHILE HE WAS ON DUTY IN THE SURROGATE'S ROOM.

Carman Cornellus, deputy treasurer of Queens County, dropped dead in the Surrogate's Court yesterday morning while giving his account as an executor of a will. Mr. Cornelius was seventy-two years old. He was precident of the village of Freeport, where he lived, and had been treasurer of the town of Hempstead and a supervisor of bie county. Mr. Cornelius was examining some papers relating to the probate of a will when he fell from his seat. Drs. Samuel Hond-tickson and George Meynen were summoned, but he died a few minutes after their arrival. His son, Albert F. Cornelius, Assistant District-Atiorney, was present at the time. The dead man had been in ill health for several mouths, suffering from kidney and heart trouble. Dr. Meynen thinks his death was caused by embolism.

MISS GARLAND'S TRAGIC FATE. PRESSING TOWARD REPEAL

THE DAUGHTER OF THE EX-ATTORNEY. A TEST VOTE IN THE SENATE.

PEFFER'S FREE-COINAGE AMENDMENT DE-FEATED BY ELEVEN MAJORITY.

FIRST GENUINE TRIAL OF STRENGTH.

HOW THE DIFFERENT PARTIES STAND ON THE QUESTION OF HONEST MONEY-DEMOCRATIC BOASTS SHOWN TO BE UNFOUNDED-THE

of wearisome debate, the Senate late this afoon reached a vote on the first amendment to the Voorhees Repeal bill-that offered by Mr. Peffer for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. A similar amendment had been laid on the table during the memorable "test of physical endurance" early in October, but that stroke of aggressive strategy was accomplished when the anti-repeal men were endeavoring to break the quorum, and the vote was wholly worthless as a trial of strength between the two forces, and of no practical parliamentary advantage to the cause of repeal. The vote taken to-day was the first definite and formal muster of the repeal and anti-repeal following, and though free coinage could scarcely be expected to gather all the strength of the opposition to the Voorhees bill, the vote announced showed decisively that there is a safe majority for unconditional repeal, which none of the subsequent amendments voted on is likely seriously to impair. On the roll-call twenty-eight Senators supported Mr. Peffer's free-coinage substitute, while thirty-nine opposed it-a clear majority on the repeal side of eleven. Nine pairs were announced, bringing the totals to thirty-seven for free coinage and forty-eight against it. DEMOCRATS COMMITTED TO FREE COINAGE.

An analysis of the party strength for and against free coinage will be of interest as showing precisely on what elements in the Senate the success of the Repeal bill depends, and from what quarters the cause of honest money is most seriously threatened. Of the twenty-eight votes actually cast for the Peffer substitute, eighteen were given by Democrats, four by Populists and six by Republicans. Of the nine Senators paired in favor of free coinage, five were Democrats and four Republicans. The total freecoinage strength in the Senate-thirty-sevenwas thus made up of twenty-three Democrats, four Populists and ten Republicans. In the anti-free-colinage column of the thirty-nine votes actually cast, eighteen were given by Democrats and twenty-one by Republicans. Three Democrats and six Republicans were paired against the Peffer substitute. So that to the total strength in the Senate against free coinage—forty-eight—the Democratic majority contributed only twenty-one votes, while the Republican minority contributed twenty-seven. There are thirty-seven Republicans in the Senate, excluding Mr. Stewart, and forty-four Democrats, excluding Mr. Kyle. Of the thirty-seven Republicans three-quarters, as near as an odd number can be divided, supported the Voorhees bill as against free coinage. Of the forty-four Democrats, twenty-one, or less than half, stood by the sound-money policy of the Administration. On the first test vote, in fact, the assertion of the friends of the President that he could command the support of a majority of his party in the Senate on the repeal issue was effectively demolished. By a majorify of two the Democrats in the Senate committed their party once more to the hopeless and discredited policy of free coinage, at the same time rejecting the whole financial programme advocated by the President in the Interest of honest money and sound credit. Some surprise was expressed that the majority against the Peffer amendment fell as low as eleven, especially after the recent boasts of the Democratic managers that the majority for unconditional repeal would reach seventeen or nineten votes. was thus made up of twenty-three Demoof a well-known Omaha residert, nected with the Cudahy interests in 3 3 o'clock when three shots from revolver started the hundreds of the following failed to meet the expectations of the Identification agers that the majority for unconditional repeal would reach seventeen or nineteen votes. Two supposed Democratic "converts," Messra, Hunton, of Virginia, and Pasco, of Florida, failed to meet the expectations of the Adminstration, abandoning repeal and voting for free

STRENGTH OF UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL

Of the anti-free coinage side, Messrs. Perkins, of California, and Squire, of Washington, have amendments which they expect to support in preference to unconditional repeal, and if each votes for the other's scheme Mr. Voorhees's majority may fall to-morrow on these propositions to seven or even less; but, as has been

sitions to seven or even less; but, as has been said above, there is little prospect that any particular plan yet advanced will be able to make more serious inroads than this into the unconditional repeal strength.

Before and after the voting there was a good deal of bitter talk from the silver men about the so-called apostasy of Mr. Voorhees and the other Democrats, who for the first time in years have turned their backs on free coinage. In the list of "apostates" are Messrs, Voorhees, Turple, Faulkner, Ransom, Gordon and Mills, and on their heads descend many bolts of indignant and eloquent denunciation.

The Finance Committee's bill reported by Mr. Voorhees as a substitute for the House or Wilson measure was formally accepted by the Senate, and then, pending a vote on Mr. Perkins's amendment, the Senate suspended its labors till to-morrow morning.

THE SENATE VOTING AT LAST.

PEFFER'S AMENDMENT DEFEATED AND THE YCORHEES SUBSTITUTE ACCEPTED-

Washington, Oct. 27.—Promptly at 11 o'clock this morning the Vice-President announced that the Senate resumed its session (referring to that which began on Tuesday, the 17th, and has continued over since). He then, without an instant's pause, an-nounced that he laid before the Senate the unfinished business, "being House bill, No 1" (the Silver Purchase Repeal bill). At this time there were few Democratic Senators present, although many of those on the Republican side were in their seats, including Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio), who was one of the first to enter the hall this morning, and Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.), who made his appearance for the first time since he left

A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Cullom battleship Illinois to the State of Illinois as an armory for the use of the Naval Militla of that State, at the close of the Columbian Exposition.

The Senate bill to aid the States of California,

Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado and South Dakota to support schools of mines (allowing to each of them 25 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of mineral lends within those States, but not to exceed \$12,000 a year) was reported by Mr. Dubois (Rep.,
Idaho) from the Committee on Public Lands. After
some discussion an amendment, offered by Mr. The debate on the Silver Purchase Repeal bill was then resumed, and Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) began again his talk upon bimetallism. There were, he said, various kinds of bimetallists. There circumstances could they be seduced into a sur-render of their high standard of bimetallic virtue. These Senators, when they met the Chief Executive-that all-powerful and virile hero of mone metallism, who wielded not only legislative but executive authority—had boidly informed him that render one lota of their stern bimetallic virtue. They had got up compromise amendments which were a kind of legislative cuttlefish. The Senators who had got up these legislative cuttlefish would use them vigorously in the next campaign. After some talk of this kind an amu-

loquy sprung up between Mr. Stewart on the one side and Mr. Carey (Rep., Wyo.) and Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.) on the other. For some time questions and answers came rapidly, but the Sen aterial antagonists could not succeed in understand